





The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

This work, now in the NINETEENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1871" will be further augmented by the addition of the NEW CODE OF SHIPMENTS in use at the Port; also of the various HOUSE FLAGS; a MAP OF HONGKONG; a MAP OF JAPAN; and a CHART OF THE COAST, besides other local information and statistics collected to date of publication, tending to make this work the standard for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Nov. 15th, 1870.

**MARRIAGE.**  
At Shanghai, on Monday, 7th November, at 11 A.M. Consulate, before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., and afterwards at Trinity Church, by Rev. Canon Estlin, M.A., Groom, D. F. M. MARRIAGE, S.S. Kwang Tung, to MARGARET GARRATT, youngest daughter of Samuel Glynne, Commander of the ship "Queen of Scots." No Cards.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commencing on Monday morning at 10.30, and the last copy sent out at 10.45.

**The Daily Press**  
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1870.

The tone of the home papers brought by the present mail is extremely decided in regard to the necessity for action with respect to the Chinese situation. The energetic attempts made by the Chinese to cause the affair to appear a mere street outbreak have utterly failed. Nobody now credits the story, however plausible it was at first made out, and from all that appears, it is now clear that the Chinese will find it useless to adopt such a line of defence as this, and must try some other plan to avert trouble. From what is reported in all directions, it is undoubtedly that the officials would rather go to war than consent to the execution of CHEN-KWANG-SHAI. This is the common talk among the Chinese, and a retrogression from the demands made by Count ROCHEROUART and occurred by the other foreign Ministers, cannot possibly convey any other idea than that foreign nations collectively have shown the white feather the very first time the Chinese have had the temerity to take an actively aggressive step. The consequences which must follow such an impression as this being conveyed, are so obvious, that they cannot be ignored at home, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the merchants and others who have taken the matter up will not allow it to drop until they have forced the Government to take the necessary action. We notice, it is stated that it is the intention of the Government to send out a large "squadron of observation" to the China station. What a squadron of observation may be is not very clear. As nearly as can be made out, it amounts to "taking a dignified position" on the seas; and will probably have as much effect on China as England's dignified position in regard to the "Boxer" recently had upon Prussia and France. If a country wishes to maintain its influence and power abroad, it must surely be willing to do something more than take a dignified position. At all events, imposing attitudes will have remarkably little effect upon a country such as China, particularly as the people at large will know no more about the squadron of observation than they do to the present day about the Treaty, which is as nearly as possible nothing at all. The lengthened time over which the negotiations concerning this lamentable affair have extended has very materially increased its original importance. It is not too much to say that every day which it remained unsettled was so much added to its gravity. Opportunity has been afforded to the Chinese officials to represent the affair in their own light, and circumstances show very clearly that they have shown a very strong front to foreigners, if, indeed, they do not declare they have decided them. At the very least, we may be certain that, if with a view to sparing China, the difficulties which would result from a war, the demands which have been made be now withdrawn, the truth with regard to the matter will not be stated. It would be as fatal to the present Dynasty to admit that they had been obliged to appeal to the merciful consideration of Western nations, as to yield to the demands which have been made; and if we show elements we shall get no credit whatever for it. The conclusion is therefore, unavoidable that our forbearance would be mistaken by the masses in China for fear, if even it were not represented in that light by the Mandarins themselves.

Thus, there seems to be no option but to stand by the demands which have been made by Count ROCHEROUART, and which all must admit are fair and reasonable. No attempt whatever is made to weaken the authority of the Pekin Officials. The affairs are left with them, and they are simply asked to do as an act of justice. But their reply is, "No, the matter should be left with us, and such being the case, we will do what we hold to be right, and defy you to prove your demands after that." Foreign nations have thus had the gambler thrown down to them by China. They have only one point to decide, and that is whether they will take it up and insist upon justice being done now, or will accept the humiliation with the certain result of further outrages and the imperative necessity for the still more vigorous action before many months have elapsed.

We hear upon good authority that a proposition has been made, or is about to be made,

by the Hon. Mr. Paine, to the effect that a Commission, whose proceedings shall be public, and which shall consist of a certain number of officials and a certain number of the Justices of the Peace, be appointed to enquire into the present state of the Police Force. No better plan than that for arriving at the truth of this perplexing matter could possibly be hit upon, and it is sincerely to be hoped that at last the whole matter of the subject will be clearly set forth, and that the public will cease to be kept in the dark with regard to it. There is no doubt that a wide spread and perfectly justifiable discontent exists with respect to the Police Service. It is monstrously expensive and lamentably defective. Complaints are made in all directions that it is required to be thoroughly reformed, and notwithstanding all this, the Government, so far from winning any real desire to inform the public how matters stand, seem bent upon doing all they can to hush the affair up. There could be no valid reason why publicity should not have been given to the enquiry which took place in regard to the Penitentiary and Bowdoin cases; but a definite refusal was made to allow the general community to know what that enquiry elicited. If there was nothing wrong there could be no reason for refusing publicity. If the Commission disclosed a defective state of things, unless it was such as could be remedied immediately, there was all the more reason for its being published with a view to eliciting such suggestions as might lead to its amelioration. It appears to be considered by the Government that, in some way or other, the Police is a species of secret service, with regard to which the general public have no right to make enquiries, and with which the Executive alone is concerned. This is an entirely erroneous view of the matter. The public have a right to make their voice heard, both as to the expenses and as to the efficiency of the Police. The latter is of course of the most pressing importance, especially in times such as the present. We have abundant proof that the Police Superintendent has actually no means of ascertaining what is going on in the Colony; that his authority over his own force is divided; that the Chinese residents complain of the action of the various native police; and, finally, that serious trouble has been caused by the Police, have repeatedly committed with impunity. Add to all this that the expense is something ruinous to the Colony, and there are sufficient grounds shown for immediate and searching enquiry.

The Band of the 75th Regiment will not perform on the Parade Ground this afternoon as usual.

It is stated that Chang Hoo is to leave Hongkong to-morrow for Canton, where he is intended to pay his respects to the Che Tai, who was formerly his Tutor.

The San Francisco Mail has returned to Hongkong by the "North Star," and will give one or two papers before their departure for India, from which place they are en route.

With regard to the comments that have from time to time been made in this paper concerning the late Mr. Wang, it is interesting to note that it is stated that no less than \$400,000 are made annually by the Opium Farm.

A home correspondent, whose information is usually reliable, states that it is generally believed that the Chinese will be sent out to occupy Tientsin at the expense of the Chinese Government, and that it will stay there until either justice has been done, or renunciation of the territory has been made. It is not clear whether this is a definite statement, or whether it is only a rumour. It is, however, a statement which should be kept in mind, as it is a statement which is likely to be of great importance to the Chinese Government.

It is stated that a section of the Home Government strongly disapprove of the action which has been taken by the Chinese Government in regard to the Chinese situation. It is stated that the Chinese Government is a great measure to its advantage having been followed. It is stated that the Chinese Government is a great measure to its advantage having been followed. It is stated that the Chinese Government is a great measure to its advantage having been followed.

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of the Salvo's Home, applied to have the value of the building fixed at \$300 per annum to \$1,800, which he thought was quite enough in view of all the circumstances. This was opposed by Mr. Prestage, who had been identified with the case, and who was high assessment. He suggested \$2,400. From the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Barrington, it appeared that the value of the building would be the outside annual value of the rental. The Court consequently assessed the return to \$2,000. Mr. Caldwell then applied for the costs, wishing to establish the case as a precedent. The Judge, however, did not think it right to make the valuator pay the costs out of their pockets, and he ordered that the costs should be given to the appellant. Mr. Caldwell submitted that the valuator was made to pay the costs out of their own pockets, and he would make more motions in the future, and he would not give rate-payers the trouble of coming to the Court to appeal against admitted overcharges.

Mr. Caldwell then applied on behalf of the owner of the Chinese theatre, which was assessed at \$3,800. The return was amended to \$5,000. This being done, the valuator then retired, and the question of costs was reserved.

Mr. Caldwell, on behalf of the exceptions of Tam Ahoy, proved their rental to be less than the valuator's return, and the latter was amended.

Mr. Caldwell next represented one Loong Ahoy, an intelligent and respectable man, who had been over-rated, notwithstanding he had sent in the actual rental of his property in this case, and he stated that the valuator in this case, and as he showed no good reason for assessing them higher than their actual rental, his Honor ordered that the valuator should be right in the landlord's return.

The next case was that of Mr. Alexander, who appeared in person. Mr. Alexander submitted that the valuator had assessed the property at a higher rate than it was worth, and he asked that the valuator should be right in the landlord's return.

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power, ticket and upon sending to the shop, a person of the name of Antonio, who was given up, which defendant had pledged in the name of Antonio. But as yet he had not been successful. In his search for his "owner," defendant was identified by the Master of the Pawaslop as the person who had pledged them on the 29th inst. for the sum of \$1. He came to the shop on the 29th inst. when the goods were in charge, according to instructions received from Inspector Grey. Mr. Douglas, Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, knew the prisoner well; he had been to the Gaol July 26th, 1869 for ship lifting of silk in Jersey street. Sentenced to six months with hard labour. He came to the shop on the 29th inst. when the goods were in charge, according to instructions received from Inspector Grey. Mr. Douglas, Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, knew the prisoner well; he had been to the Gaol July 26th, 1869 for ship lifting of silk in Jersey street. Sentenced to six months with hard labour. 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